



Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee – Special Meeting- Call-in

Date:	Tuesday, 26 July 2016
Time:	4.00 pm
Venue:	Committee Room 2 - Wallasey Town Hall

Contact Officer: Lyndzay Roberts
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AGENDA

- 1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 2. MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT - DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST / PARTY WHIP**

Members are asked to consider whether they have any disclosable pecuniary interests and/or any other relevant interest in connection with any item(s) on this agenda and, if so, to declare them and state the nature of the interest.

Members are reminded that they should also declare whether they are subject to a party whip in connection with any item(s) to be considered and, if so, to declare it and state the nature of the whipping arrangement.

- 3. CALL-IN OF CABINET MINUTE 19 - DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE (Pages 1 - 26)**

Attached to the agenda are:

- Call-in procedure
- Call-in forms
- Cabinet Report of 27 June, 2016
- Cabinet minute 19

4. ANY OTHER URGENT BUSINESS APPROVED BY THE CHAIR (PART 1)

5. EXEMPT INFORMATION - EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

The public may be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information.

RECOMMENDED

That, in accordance with section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business, on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined by the relevant paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A (as amended) to that Act. The public interest test has been applied and favours exclusion.

6. ANY OTHER URGENT BUSINESS APPROVED BY THE CHAIR (PART 2)

CALL IN PROCEDURE

Chair's opening remarks (5 minutes)

The Chair will open the special Committee meeting convened to consider the Call-In and set out the procedure as follows:

Explanation of the call in by the lead signatories (5 minutes each)

The Chair will invite the lead signatories to set out the reasons for the Call-In. Members of the Committee will be invited to ask the lead signatories questions.

Overview and explanation of the decision taken by the relevant Cabinet Member (5 minutes)

The Chair will invite the Cabinet Member to explain the reasons for the decision. Members of the Committee will be invited to ask the Cabinet Member questions.

Evidence from call in witnesses

The Chair will invite the following witnesses to come forward. Witnesses may read out a written statement (not to exceed 5 minutes) if they wish, prior to questions from Members of the Committee. (Running order of witnesses – List of witnesses to be confirmed)

Evidence from decision-taker's witnesses

The Chair will invite the following witnesses to come forward. Witnesses may read out a written statement if they wish (not to exceed 5 minutes), prior to questions from Members of the Committee. (Running order of witnesses – List of witnesses to be confirmed)

Summary of the lead signatories (5 minutes each)

The Chair will invite the lead signatories to summarise the key points of evidence given in support of their case.

Summary of the decision-taker (5 minutes)

The Chair will invite the decision-taker to summarise the key points of evidence given in support of the initial decision.

Committee Debate

The Chair will invite comments, observations and discussion from members of the Committee.

Committee Decision

The Committee having considered the evidence and debate may:-

- Refer the decision back to the Cabinet Member setting out in writing the nature of its concerns.
- Refer the matter to the Council. Such a referral should only be made where the Overview and Scrutiny believes that the decision is outside the policy framework or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget. The procedures set out in those rules must be followed prior to any such referral.
- Uphold the decision - If the Overview and Scrutiny Committee agrees with the initial decision the relevant Senior Officer may implement it without delay.

Cabinet - Minute 19 - Domestic Refuse Collection Outline Business Case

The signatories to the call in feel that the cabinet is wrong to consult on changes to the collection of waste in Wirral based upon only presenting two options to improve recycling to the public, including the possibility of moving to a three weekly collection of residual waste. This decision effectively limits the feedback that the council could receive from residents on the best ways of achieving 50% or more recycling rates within their communities. This call in requests that cabinet engage in a more open and wide ranging consultation on waste management with the people of Wirral over a longer three month period in order to gauge public opinion of the cabinets 3 weekly option and to consider alternatives.

Called in by the all the members of the Liberal Democrat Group and Councillor Ian Lewis.

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! Metropolitan Borough of Wirral

CALL-IN

Decision of Cabinet to be called in:

Date of meeting:	Monday 27 th June 2016
Minute number:	Cabinet Minute 19
Subject:	Domestic Refuse Collection Outline Business Case

Reason(s) for call-in:

Whilst agreeing with the premise of increasing recycling rates in Wirral the signatories to this call-in are concerned that the limited two options being offered to the public for consultation equate to a reduction in the domestic refuse collection service to the Council Taxpayers of Wirral.

Wirral Council has previously piloted the separate collection of food waste and it was not deemed to be a viable option. In order to ensure we maximise the opportunities for food waste recycling we must enhance the current service and be truly consultative with our residents giving them the opportunity to shape the service that they pay for.

Any consultation should give the public the opportunity to share their views and ideas with the Council as to how a 50% or more recycling rate can be achieved and, at the very least, we should be giving our residents the option of maintaining the current waste collection arrangements and listening to their reasons for this.

Called in by:

Councillors:

Lesley Rennie

Tom Anderson

Bruce Berry

Chris Blakeley

Eddie Boulton

David Burgess-Joyce
Wendy Clements
David Elderton
Gerry Ellis
Jeff Green
John Hale
Paul Hayes
Andrew Hodson
Kathy Hodson
Ian Lewis
Tracey Pilgrim
Cherry Povall
Les Rowlands
Adam Sykes
Geoffrey Watt
Steve Williams



**COUNCILLOR
BERNIE MOONEY**

CABINET

27 June 2016

Domestic Refuse Collection Outline Business Case

Councillor Bernie Mooney, Cabinet Portfolio Holder Environment said:

“Ensuring an attractive local environment for this generation and the next is one of the most important pledges in the Wirral Plan. A fundamental part of this is making sure that Wirral meets its targets in relation to recycling.

“A lot of work has been done already to improve our performance and now we need to move onto the next stage. We want to hear the views of every resident as we investigate changes to how we collect waste to make sure the option we choose for the future is the one which puts us in the best possible position to become a greener, cleaner borough.”

REPORT SUMMARY

Cabinet approved the Council’s Waste Management Strategy 2015 – 2020 in December 2015. The Strategy is one of 2 underpinning strategies established to deliver the Council’s pledge to create an ‘attractive local environment for Wirral residents.’

Cabinet were advised of the requirement to transform waste management arrangements through the Waste Management Strategy in order to achieve targets for recycling.

In particular the transformation of the Council’s waste management arrangements is required to enable the Council to deliver the 2020 and legislative target for achieving 50% recycling of domestic waste.

The Council's current recycling performance is 37% and therefore significant changes will be required to existing arrangements in order to reach 50% by 2020. Officers have projected that over 16,000 tonnes of current residual (green bin) waste must be recycled in the future to achieve the 50% 2020 target.

Cabinet instructed officers to carry out an options appraisal exercise to consider options for future waste management arrangements that will achieve the 2020 target and to present recommendations for future waste management following the conclusion of the exercise.

The options appraisal exercise has involved a detailed assessment of a full range of options for the future. The exercise has centred on a series of workshops to identify waste management system options and to test these against critical success and deliverability factors.

Through the workshop exercise officers have identified a shortlist of 2 options; these options form the basis of the Outline Business Case.

It is intended to conduct a detailed technical assessment of the 2 remaining options in order to prepare the Full Business Case that determines the recommended option for the Council's future waste management provision.

This matter affects all Wards in the Borough and is a Key Decision.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet is recommended to:

1. Approve the Outline Business Case set out in this report and instruct officers to carry out further detailed work on the two short-listed options in order to prepare a Full Business Case and recommendations for future domestic refuse collections, to be reported to a future meeting.
2. Approve the proposed approach to public consultation on the short-listed options as set out in section 9 of this report.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

1.0 REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.1 The Council's current recycling performance is below the level required to meet 2020 targets and although the existing waste management system can be improved, such improvements will not meet the required targets alone. Cabinet approved the Waste Management Strategy in December 2015, the strategy sets out the medium term requirements for waste management legislation and the scale of the task required achieving and exceeding 50% recycling by 2020.
- 1.2 The options appraisal exercise has considered various options to identify waste management systems that can achieve targets as well as contribute to the Council's medium term financial plan. The options shortlist set out in the Outline Business Case will be subjected to a detailed technical assessment as part of the Full Business Case.

2.0 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 2.1 The Council's existing waste management arrangements and performance is improving and can be improved further. Levels of recycling have increased during 2015/16 through the delivery of a number of initiatives. Officers believe that through the continuation of such initiatives recycling performance will increase from 37% (2015/16 outturn) to 42% by 2018/19. However this will be an optimal level of performance and therefore the improvements to current waste management arrangements will not achieve the 2020 targets. Projected savings to waste disposal costs through improved recycling performance would also not be realised.

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Wirral Council's Waste Management Performance

- 3.1.1 Over the past 10 years the Wirral has been one of the highest performing authorities on Merseyside for recycling, having invested some time ago in new infrastructure and making changes to collection arrangements that significantly increased participation in recycling. Wirral introduced alternating weekly collections (AWC) between recycling (grey bin) and residual (green bin) collections over a number of phases between 2006 and 2007. As a result of this major service change, Wirral's recycling rate increased from 12.4% in 2005/06 to 36.3% in 2008/09. A further recycling increase 4% was achieved in 2010/11, due to the introduction of street sweeping recycling, which brought Wirral's total recycling to just over 40% in 2011/12.
- 3.1.2 However since reaching this position the Council's recycling performance has levelled out and in recent years dropped. The introduction of a chargeable garden waste collection service in 2013 resulted in the quantity of garden waste tonnage collected reducing from 15% to 11%, with the garden waste previously collected being composted or in some cases put in the residual bin.

This has been the main cause of the drop in recycling performance, which has seen a 4% reduction from the peak in 2011/12 of just over 40% to 36% in 2014/15. However the Council's Garden Waste Collection service continues to grow attracting over 39,000 subscribers in 2015/16 and generating an income of over £1.2M

- 3.1.3 Wirral's recycling performance still compares well with other City Region authorities with the majority having lower performance levels, despite our performance trailing off recently.

3.2 Waste Management Options Appraisal Exercise

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the target of 50% recycling by 2020 an additional 16,289 tonnes of current residual green bin waste will need to be recycled. The Waste Management Strategy approved in December, sets out the projections in waste collected required to achieve the 2020 target. New waste management arrangements will be needed to create the necessary shift from residual waste collections to other forms of recycling. The scale of task facing the Council is movement of over 16,000 tonnes of waste current going into green bins to be collected for recycling.

- 3.2.2 In order to carry out the options appraisal exercise a project team was established in January, along with a timeline setting out the key milestones of the exercise leading up to an anticipated commencement of new waste management arrangements in the spring of 2017.

- 3.2.3 Through the options appraisal exercise, officers have considered a range of solutions for enhancing existing waste management arrangements.

In total 11 options for future waste management arrangements have been considered, these were identified through a study of best practice and highest levels of performance across the country.

The longlist of waste management options, including a no change to current system, are set out in **Appendix 1** along with initially identified advantages and disadvantages for each option.

- 3.2.4 The critical success factors used to consider the longlist of options were as follows:

- 1) To achieve the objectives of the Wirral Plan
- 2) To support long term sustainable resource management objectives
- 3) Deliverability
- 4) Resident ownership and participation
- 5) Local environmental impact
- 6) Compliant with legislation
- 7) Flexibility and adaptability

The waste management system options were measured against the critical success factors using a 0 – 4 scoring system.

- 3.2.5 Workshops were held in January to determine an initial shortlist of 4 options using the scoring system above. During the workshops the Project Team were supported by a range of partners and colleagues including the Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority and representatives from the Procurement, Policy and Transformation teams. The completed score sheet produced during the workshops to identify the initial shortlist is attached in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.2.6 The initial shortlist of options was further scrutinised through a third workshop in March. Officers were supported for this exercise by waste experts from the University of Central Lancashire (UCLAN) and the complementary use of the 'Wastecosmart' European Project Decision Support Tool. Through this exercise a further 2 options were eliminated to create the reduced shortlist for the Outline Business Case.
- 3.2.7 An overview of UCLAN's work and the Wastecosmart project, along with the scoring charts produced through use of the Decision Support Tool are attached in **Appendix 3**.

3.3 Options Shortlist

The options appraisal exercise has identified the following 2 options for future waste management provision. Both remaining options involve establishing weekly separate food waste collections and changing residual green bin collections, either by reducing capacity through a smaller bin (option 1) or reducing the frequency of collection (option 2).

The current fortnightly dry recycling (grey bin) and garden waste (brown bin) will continue as part of both options.

It is officer's view that both options achieve the 2020 recycling target.

OPTION	GREEN - RESIDUAL BIN	GREY - MULTI MATERIAL BIN	NEW FOOD BIN
1	NEW 140L EVERY 2 WEEKS	240L EVERY 2 WEEKS	23L EVERY WEEK
2	CURRENT 240L EVERY 3 WEEKS	240L EVERY 2 WEEKS	23L EVERY WEEK

4.0 OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE

4.1 Strategic Case

The Wirral Plan pledge to create an attractive local environment for Wirral residents includes the commitment to achieve 50% recycling by 2020. The Waste Management Strategy that sets out the required level of service change was approved by Cabinet in December. Cabinet have subsequently requested to receive recommendations for a waste management arrangement that will achieve the required increase in recycling performance.

4.2 Economic Case

Through the options appraisal exercise a longlist of options has been prepared through the identification of best practice and performance and then studied against a set of critical success factors. Details of the options appraisal longlist, including advantages and disadvantages of each is attached in **Appendix 1**.

4.3 Commercial Case

4.3.1 Variations to the Council's Waste Recycling and Street Cleansing Services Contract will be required to facilitate the introduction of new waste management arrangements. The contract with Biffa Waste Services Ltd has been extended and will now run until 2027, although there is a break clause window in 2023.

4.3.2 Food waste collections can be added to the range of contractual arrangements because the collection of organic waste was included within the scope of the contract's original OJEU notice.

4.4 Financial Case

The technical assessment to be delivered as part of the Full Business Case will include analysis of the financial implications of the remaining options. Both options will require significant initial capital expenditure to invest in the necessary infrastructure to establish new services which will then lead to future efficiencies and savings from this initial outlay.

The assessment will also study the potential savings in waste disposal and operational costs through each option.

4.5 Management Case

4.5.1 The implementation of new waste management arrangements will affect every Wirral household; it will involve the biggest service change since alternating waste collections were introduced in 2006.

4.5.2 The delivery of a mobilisation plan will have a significant impact on the capacity within services and partner organisations at the time of implementation and the Full Business case will set out the implications of this.

4.6 Full Business Case

The technical assessment to be completed as part of the Full Business Case will cover all aspects of waste management provision and the case for change including:

- Domestic refuse storage and collection arrangements for terraced properties and other locations requiring specific solutions.
- Visiting and learning from other authorities with similar provision to the waste options being considered.
- Recycling medium and long term performance projections
- Modelling of the operational arrangements and systems.
- Review of the Council's waste management policies and their enforcement.
- Mobilisation plan and resource requirements for establishing new waste management arrangements.
- Future proofing vehicle fleet provision including dynamic communication channels with residents.

5.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Transforming recycling performance to achieve the 50% target will provide the Council with savings, both in terms of reduced disposal costs through the waste levy and potentially operating costs from changed collection arrangements.

5.2 The cost of waste disposal is expensive with the Council's waste levy apportionment for 2016/17 being £15.4M. There also remains a potential for such costs to increase further unless changes are made to the way waste is managed.

5.3 It is difficult to predict the level of levy saving as the current levy apportionment is relative performance of other member authorities. The levy apportionment formula is due to be reviewed as part of the Liverpool City Region's strategic waste review due to be undertaken in 2016/17. Should the formula be changed to incentivise levels of recycling (rather than currently being based purely on tonnage generated), transforming the Council's performance would result in significant reductions to the Council's levy costs.

5.4 An illustration of how expensive waste disposal costs can be is Greater Manchester where one authority's waste disposal costs are £36m per annum, compared to our levy apportionment of £15.4M for this year. Such expensive disposal costs and an incentivised levy formula towards recycling have pushed Greater Manchester authorities into adopting new waste management arrangements in order to transform recycling performance.

5.5 The Full Business Case options will articulate the financial case for change and scale of benefit to the Council for each potential waste solution. The options being considered will require significant capital investment; officers will therefore set out 'invest to save' opportunities and medium and long term benefits coming in return from such initial investment.

6.0 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 The E.U. Waste Framework Directive 2008 provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. The directive requires all member states of the EU to take the necessary measures to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements. The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 were laid before Parliament and the Welsh Assembly on 19 July 2012 and came into force on 1 October 2012.

6.2 For local authorities, the Directive includes targets for member states to reuse and recycle 50% of household waste by 2020 and the EU is currently proposing that these targets increase to 65% by 2030. England's recycling rate for 2013/14 was 44.5% as confirmed by DEFRA. If the targets are missed, there are provisions in the Localism Act for any fines imposed by the EU to be passed down to local authorities.

7.0 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS: ICT, STAFFING AND ASSETS

7.1 The technical assessment to prepare the Full Business Case will be delivered in-house with existing resources. The technical assessment of the 2 options will consider the full resource implications for the Council and its partners, in order to set these out in the Full Business Case.

7.2 The scale of the service change being proposed will require significant planning and resourcing. The Full Business Case will therefore set out details of the mobilisation plan to establish new services, along with timescales for implementation and overseeing governance arrangements.

8.0 RELEVANT RISKS

8.1 The development of the Outline Business Case has involved a detailed and thorough approach to the options appraisal project's management. Both the Outline Business Case and Full Business Case will be delivered in house and the project team are managing the risks associated with developing the recommendations for future waste management arrangements. However due to the importance of the decision to be taken, it has been recommended that an external third party be commissioned to validate the Full Business Case in order to provide assurance. Cabinet approved the use of external support for project validation in December 2015.

8.2 The Full Business Case will consider the risks associated with each of the remaining options. However headline risks associated with new waste management arrangements include the following:

- The new waste collection arrangements do not create the required capacity to facilitate the level of shift required from residual waste to recycling provision.

Control – thorough testing the recommended collection model prior to implementation.

- Participation levels in recycling fail to rise to the levels required to achieve the 2020 target.

Control – resident engagement through forums and door stepping exercises, detailed analysis of participation levels, ongoing follow up support to residents.

- Levels of fly tipped domestic refuse increase and increased levels of contamination within recycling provision.

Control – enforcement of waste policies and promotion of action taken.

9.0 ENGAGEMENT/CONSULTATION

9.1 It is recommended that the Council carries out a public consultation exercise regarding future waste management provision. The scale of service change being proposed to waste management arrangements means that all households will be affected.

9.2 It is therefore proposed to carry out a consultation exercise with residents on the options for future waste management and the reasons behind the need to change current arrangements.

9.3 The conclusions of the consultation exercise will be included within the Full Business Case to help shape the recommended solution for future waste management.

10.0 EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS

10.1 Has the potential impact of your proposal(s) been reviewed with regard to equality?

No because Equality Impact Assessments will be carried out as part of the Full Business Case for the remaining future waste management options.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Waste Management Options Appraisal Longlist
Appendix 2 – Waste Management Options Appraisal Shortlisting Scoring
Appendix 3 – UCLAN Wastecosmart European Project and Decision Support Tool

REFERENCE MATERIAL

SUBJECT HISTORY (last 3 years)

Council Meeting	Date
Cabinet – Wirral Council Waste Management Strategy 2015 – 2020.	17 December 2015
Cabinet - Refuse and Environmental Streetscene Services Contract – Enhanced Contract Extension Offer Following Strategic Director Negotiations.	14 December 2014

Appendix 1 - Waste Management Options Appraisal Longlist

Option	Green Residual	Grey Dry Recycling	Brown Garden Waste	Food Recycling	Bags/Boxes	Total Weekly Capacity (General + Dry Recycling)	Pros	Cons
1	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)			240ltr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Familiar. - Simple. - Only two or three containers. - Some capacity for improvement – increase capture rates, which are currently only 66% of available collected materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will not meet 50% recycling by 2020 as only avg. 32% of total waste is targeted in grey recycling bin and avg. 14% garden waste (on a free collection), which is a total of 46%. - Will not significantly reduce waste arisings. - Risk of rising disposal costs. - Risk of fines for not meeting recycling targets in 2020 and beyond. - Charge for GW is not popular.
2	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly (free)			240ltr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Familiar. - Simple. - Only two or three containers. - Some capacity for improvement – increase capture rates, which are currently only 66% of available collected materials. - Will increase recycling rate by approx. 4% (which was lost when charges were introduced). - Reduce flytipping. - Free GW would be popular. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost to the Council – savings will therefore be required to come from elsewhere. - Might reduce home composting and charity donations. - Discourages re-use. - Increased waste collected per household. - Will not meet 50% recycling by 2020 as only avg. 32% of total waste is targeted in grey recycling bin and avg. 14% garden waste (on a free collection), which is a total of 46%. - Risk of rising disposal costs. - Risk of fines for not meeting recycling targets in 2020 and beyond.
3	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)		Bags / Boxes (Increase range of materials)	275ltrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce landfill waste. - Reduce cost of collection and disposal. - Increase recycling to meet targets – all additional recyclable material, including other plastics, metals, WEEE and textiles is 13.2%, which is 45.2% dry recycling and an additional 10-14% garden waste recycling. - Easier for residents as additional recycling can be disposed of at the kerbside, rather than travel to a HWRC or other local recycling bank. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibly increase the quantity of containers at each property. - Possible litter from boxes/bags and waste not being adequately secured. - Agreement already in place with MRWA for the range of materials we can collect for recycling - would possibly require contract variations and alterations to the MRF - COST. - Cost to supply additional containers and future replacements. - Possible additional collection costs. - Possible H&S issues e.g. manual handling of boxes.
4	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly Food & Garden (free)			360ltrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No additional containers required. - Less vehicles required. - Can still charge for the GW fraction of the bin. - Increase recycling through the addition of food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must treat food waste more rigorously = more expensive treatment. - Already trialled in Wirral and was not successful. Very little food waste captured. IVC technology is unreliable. - Can lead to greater quantity of landfilled waste, if IVC treatment not successful. - Properties without a garden and no need for a 240ltr bin for food waste.

Option	Green Residual	Grey Dry Recycling	Brown Garden Waste	Food Recycling	Bags/Boxes	Total Weekly Capacity (General + Dry Recycling)	Pros	Cons
5	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)	23ltr bin Weekly		263ltrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase Wirral's recycling rate to 42%, assuming a 30% capture rate. - Less biodegradable waste to landfill. - Weekly collection of food waste likely to be more popular, especially in Summer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the number of containers per household. - Cost to supply food waste containers (in house and external). - Replacement containers? - Supply caddy liners? - Cost to run additional service. - Capture of food waste likely to be low (around 30% of available – 7,000 tonnes of 23,000 tonnes, but can be as low as 10%). - Increases household waste capacity to 263ltrs per week, so total waste arisings likely to increase.
6	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)	70ltr bin Fortnightly		275ltrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase Wirral's recycling rate to 42%, assuming a 30% capture rate. - Less biodegradable waste to landfill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the number of containers per household. - Cost to supply special food waste containers (in house and external). - Requires a specific liner for optimum effectiveness - £12 per annum per property. - Replacement containers? - Cost to run additional service, but less than the weekly food waste collection option. - Capture of food waste likely to be low (around 30% of available – 7,000 tonnes of 23,000 tonnes, but can be as low as 10%). - Increases household waste capacity to 275ltrs per week, so total waste arisings likely to increase. - Fortnightly food waste collection using aerobic bin is untested on a large scale. - Understanding and acceptance of the aerobic bin chemistry and success.
7	240ltr bin 3-Weekly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)	23ltr bin Weekly		223ltrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage waste prevention and reduction, although overall capacity only 5ltrs less each week. - Reduce cost of collection and disposal. - Help encourage better use of dry recycling and the food waste collection systems. - AHP collection available for families requiring additional capacity for nappies or medical waste? - Remove the issue of "smelly waste" in bins for two (or more) weeks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major change for residents. - Collection confusion – calendars essential. - Likely to be unpopular. - Increased risk of flytipping. - Disruption to service more difficult to manage (e.g. bad weather, industrial action). - Increased contamination in recycling bins. - Increased use of HWRC. - Cost of AHP collections – resident or Council to pay? - Another container for AHP collections – this could possibly highlight vulnerable properties.

Option	Green Residual	Grey Dry Recycling	Brown Garden Waste	Food Recycling	Bags/Boxes	Total Weekly Capacity (General + Dry Recycling)	Pros	Cons
9	240ltr bin 3-Weekly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)	70ltr bin Fortnightly		235ltrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage waste prevention and reduction – overall 25ltrs less capacity per week. - Reduce cost of collection and disposal. - Help encourage better use of dry recycling and the food waste collection systems. - AHP collection available for families requiring additional capacity for nappies or medical waste? - Remove the issue of “smelly waste” in bins for two (or more) weeks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5ltrs less kerbside disposal capacity per week. - Would require a larger food waste container. - Major change for residents. - Collection confusion – calendars essential. - Likely to be unpopular. - Increased risk of flytipping. - Disruption to service more difficult to manage (e.g. bad weather, industrial action). - Increased contamination in recycling bins. - Increased use of HWRC. - Cost of AHP collections – resident or Council to pay? - Another container for AHP collections – this could possibly highlight vulnerable properties. - Fortnightly food waste collections are untested on a large scale for household collections.
10	140ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)	23ltr bin Weekly		213ltrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage waste prevention and reuse through less capacity. - Reduce cost of collection and disposal. - Potentially increase recycling. - Retain a more frequent general waste collection. - Could also add in an optional AHP collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 27ltrs per week less capacity – possibly require a larger food waste container to capture more of the org. catering. - Could be unpopular. - Increased risk of flytipping. - Cost of supplying new bins and/or containers. - Logistics of removal of old bins. - Increased contamination in recycling bins.
11	140ltr bin Fortnightly		240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)	23ltr bin Weekly	Bags / Boxes Source separated materials	210ltrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source separated recycling is compliant with Waste Framework Directive (TEEP). - Weekly collection of food and recycling. - Optional weekly / fortnightly collection of AHP. - Increased range of recycling collected at the kerbside. - Welsh collection systems – proving that this is an ideal collection to achieve recycling rates over 50%. - Encourages waste prevention and reuse. - Likely to increase quality of recyclate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logistics of removing current 240ltr grey bins. - Removal of 240ltr green bins. - Delivery of new 140ltr bins and recycling containers. - Replacement containers. - More sorting of recycling required by residents. - Lots of containers has not been popular when introduced in other areas.

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Appendix 2 - Waste Management Options Appraisal Shortlisting Scoring

		Option 1 (baseline)	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6	Option 7	Option 8	Option 9	Option 10	Option 11	
Future Sustainable Resource Management Options Appraisal		240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin 3-weekly	240ltr bin 4-weekly	240ltr bin 3-weekly	140ltr bin Fortnightly	140ltr bin Fortnightly	
		240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Weekly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	240ltr bin Fortnightly	Bags / Boxes Weekly	
		240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)	240ltr bin Fortnightly (free) <small>**residents one off payment for a brown bin</small>	240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)	240ltr F&G bin* Fortnightly (free)	23ltr bin** Weekly	70ltr bin* Fortnightly	23ltr bin** Weekly	23ltr bin** Weekly	70ltr bin* Fortnightly	23ltr bin** Weekly	23ltr bin** Weekly	
				Bags / Boxes Increase range of materials incl separate WEEE, textiles & additional plastics		240ltr bin Fortnightly (subscription)							
Critical Success Factors	Weighting												
1. To achieve the objectives of the Wirral Plan: - Will achieve the target of 50% recycling by 2020 - Will lead to optimum levels of resident's participation in recycling. - Will deliver the objectives of Wirral's Waste Management Strategy. - Will lead to a reduction in waste generated in Wirral	H	3	6	3	3	9	6	12	12	12	12	9	
2. To support long term sustainable resource management objectives: - To meet the requirements of the waste hierarchy and waste minimisation - Will drive environmental sustainability, carbon reduction and climate change objectives. - Can be developed to address potential legislative changes	H	0	0	0	0	6	3	12	12	12	12	9	
3. Deliverability of option: - Can be mobilised to be in place by April 2017 - The cost of the option in terms of capital outlay and ongoing operations - Offers value for money - Will provide a reliable operation - Can facilitate complimentary provision from the third and community sectors.	H	9	6	6	0*	9	9	12	12	12	6	3	
4. Resident ownership and participation - Simplicity of system to use - Implications for households - Ability to respond to resident insight - Applicability to Wirral's contrasting socio demographics - Equality impact assessment	H	9	9	9	6	6	3	9	6	6	9	3	
5. Local environmental impact - Environment impact assessment	L	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	
6. Compliant with legislation (including TEEP)	M	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7. Flexibility and adaptability: - To become part of a future City Region arrangement. - Can be further developed to address new waste streams	M	6	6	6	2	6	4	6	6	6	6	2	
Total (Score x Weighting)		34	34	30	18	45	33	59	55	55	53	33	

Weighting
High = 3
Medium = 2
Low = 1

Score	Criteria
0	Does not meet the objective
1	Not likely to meet the objective
2	Partially meets the objective
3	Meets the objective
4	Exceeds the objective

Key	
	General household waste
	Recycling
	Garden waste
	Food waste
	Bags/boxes

* Unproven technology not suitable for IVC by 2017

** Food waste will have a kitchen caddy, biodegradable bag & outside bin

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Appendix 3 – Wastecosmart Project and Scoring

Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA), University of Central Lancashire (UCLAN) and C-Tech Innovation are involved in a three year European funded project, WASTECOSMART. The project involves partners from Merseyside, Turin, Amsterdam Stockholm, Larnaca and Budapest.

WASTECOSMART’s overall objective is to strengthen and increase the innovation capacity of regional research-driven clusters in resource efficiency, through cooperation, research and technological development within the waste sector.

UCLAN developed the Decision Support Framework tool (DSF), which helps to inform waste management policies and decision making. The consortium has already run workshops in Amsterdam and Stockholm. The WASTECOSMART team believes that stakeholder input is imperative to the success of this tool and the Waste Management Options Appraisal Team have been involved to ensure the issues important to Wirral have been addressed.

The DSF tool uses “effects” under four broad headings of:

- Resource Use
- Social Impact
- Economic Benefit
- Environmental Impact

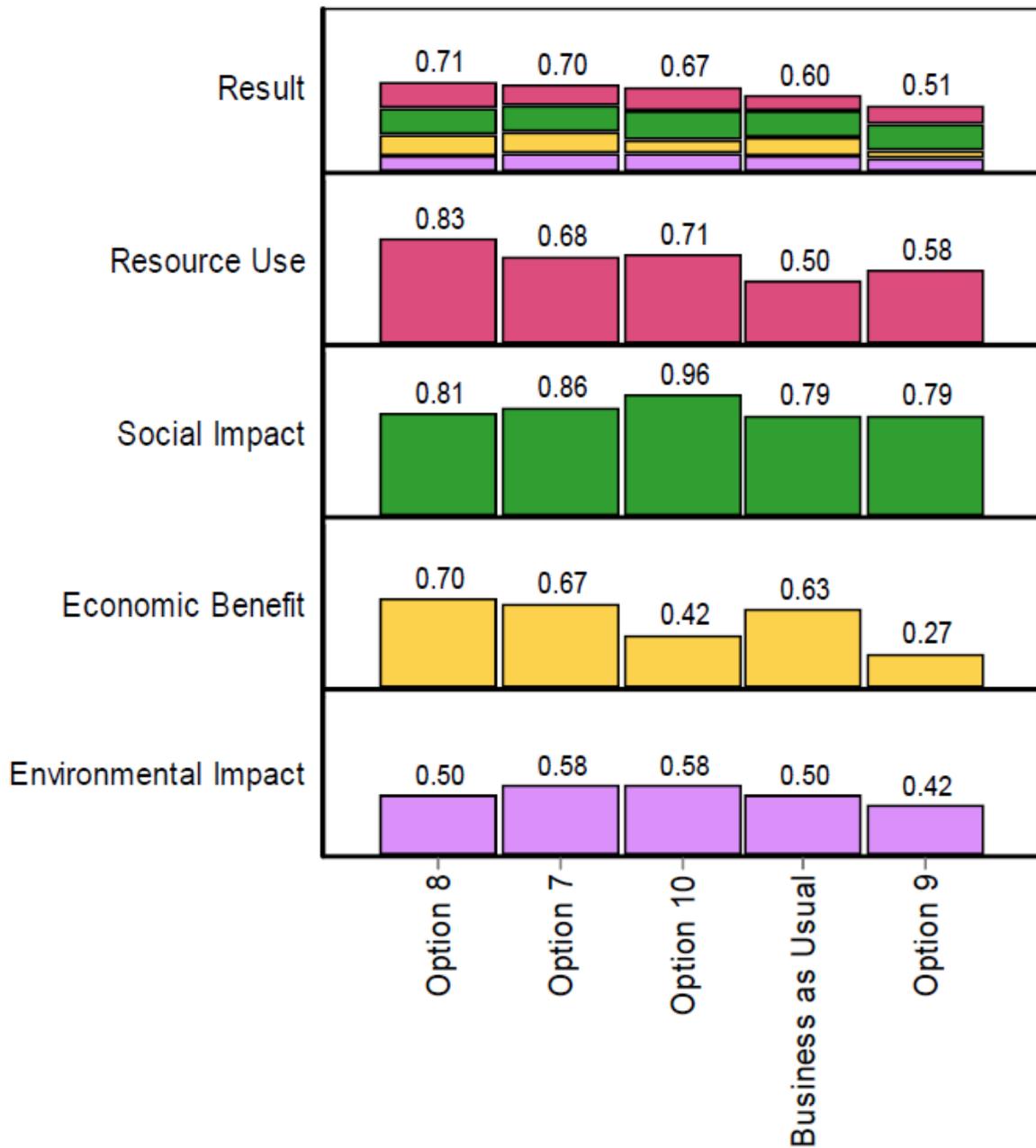
Using predicted outcomes the tool has delivered the following results:

Option	Score
Business as Usual	0.60
Option 7 (3-weekly residual, weekly food)	0.70
Option 8 (4-weekly residual, weekly recycling, weekly food)	0.71
Option 9 (3-weekly residual, fortnightly food)	0.51
Option 10 (140ltr residual fortnightly, weekly food)	0.67

The “best” system using the tool is a 4 weekly residual collection, with a weekly dry recycling and weekly food recycling collection. However, this is currently not in use in the UK (apart from a very small scale trial in Fife of 2000 properties) and is a very big change for residents, involving much higher risks.

For this reason, we will focus on Options 7 and 10 as options for future waste management.

Chart to show heading and overall results using the DSF tool:



CABINET – 27 JUNE 2016

19. DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE

Councillor Bernie Mooney introduced a report by the Senior Manager (Waste and Environment), which informed that the Cabinet approved the Council's Waste Management Strategy 2015 – 2020 in December 2015. The Strategy was one of 2 underpinning strategies established to deliver the Council's pledge to create an 'attractive local environment for Wirral residents.'

The Cabinet was advised of the requirement to transform waste management arrangements through the Waste Management Strategy in order to achieve targets for recycling. In particular, the transformation of the Council's waste management arrangements was required to enable the Council to deliver the 2020 and legislative target for achieving 50% recycling of domestic waste.

The Cabinet noted that the Council's current recycling performance was 37% and, therefore, significant changes would be required to existing arrangements in order to reach 50% by 2020.

Officers had projected that over 16,000 tonnes of current residual (green bin) waste must be recycled in the future to achieve the 50% 2020 target. The Cabinet had instructed officers to carry out an options appraisal exercise to consider options for future waste management arrangements that would achieve the 2020 target and to present recommendations for future waste management following the conclusion of the exercise.

It was noted that the options appraisal exercise had involved a detailed assessment of a full range of options for the future. The exercise had centred on a series of workshops to identify waste management system options and to test these against critical success and deliverability factors.

Through the workshop exercise officers had identified a shortlist of two options; these options formed the basis of the Outline Business Case:

It was intended to conduct a detailed technical assessment of the two remaining options in order to prepare the Full Business Case that determined the recommended option for the Council's future waste management provision.

Appended to the report were:

- Appendix 1 – Waste Management Options Appraisal Longlist
- Appendix 2 – Waste Management Options Appraisal Shortlisting Scoring
- Appendix 3 – UCLAN Wastecosmart European Project and Decision Support Tool

Councillor Mooney informed that food waste on Wirral was making up 40% of what was being put in green bins. The way forward was to take it out, recycle it and turn it into methane gas to power the wagons that pick up the rubbish. There may be some difficulties to iron out and it would be necessary to carry out a public consultation

exercise first. This would commence in mid July 2016 and would run for a six week period.

Councillor Stuart Whittingham informed that he found this concept exciting – bringing fuel back to the Wirral. There were problems associated with diesel omissions and this approach could provide the answers. There was still a lot of work to do but the resulting possibilities were endless.

Councillor Phil Davies considered this to be a very important report. This was a major approach to fulfilling the Council's responsibilities in respect of climate change etc. This was an ethical business case to make this borough a greener, more pleasant place to live. It was important to consult properly with Wirral residents. Councillor Davies looked forward to this engagement as their input was important and they would have lots of good ideas.

RESOLVED: That

- (1) the Outline Business Case set out in the report be approved and officers be requested to carry out further detailed work on the two short-listed options in order to prepare a Full Business Case and recommendations for future domestic refuse collections, to be reported to a future meeting; and.**
- (2) the proposed approach to public consultation on the shortlisted options as set out in section 9 of the report be approved.**